

November 23, 1769.

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The PENNSYLVANIA

G A Z E T T E.

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestic.



By the Ship Dutchess of Gordon, Captain WINN, arrived at New-York from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

An ADDRESS to the Gentlemen, Clergy and Freeholders of the County of Devon, preparatory to the General Meeting at Exeter, on Thursday, the 5th of October, 1769. By Dr. MUSGRAVE, Physician, at Plymouth.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Sheriff having summoned a Meeting of the County, in order to consider of a Petition for Redress of Grievances, I think it incumbent upon me, as a Lover of my Country in general, to lay before you a Transaction, which, I apprehend, gives just Grounds of Complaint and Apprehension, than any Thing hitherto made public. Having long had Reason to imagine, that the Nation has been cruelly and fatally injured in a Way which they little suspect, I have ardently wished for the Day, when my imperfect Informations should be superseeded by Evidence and Certainty. That Day, I flatter myself, is at last approaching, and that the Spirit, which now appears among the Freeholders, will bear down every Obstacle that may be thrown in the Way of open and impartial Enquiry.

I need not remind you, Gentlemen, of the universal Indignation and Abhorrence, with which the Conditions of the late Peace were received by the independent Part of the Nation. Yet such is the candid, unsuspecting Nature of Englishmen, that even those who condemned the Measure, did not attribute it to any worse Motive, than an unmanly Impatience under the Burdens of the War, and a blind head-long Desire to be relieved from them. They did not conceive that Persons of high Rank, and unbounded Wealth, could be seduced by Gold to betray the Interests of their Country, and surrender Advantages, which the Lives of so many Heroes had been willingly sacrificed to purchase. Such a Supposition, unapplicable for us, is at present far from incredible. The important Secret was disclosed to me in the Year 1764, during my Residence at Paris. I will not trouble you with a Detail of the intermediate Steps I took in the Affair, which however, in proper Time, I shall most fully and readily discover. It is sufficient to say, that on the 10th of May, 1765, by the Direction of Dr. Blackstone, I waited on Lord Halifax, then Secretary of State, and delivered to him an exact Narrative of the Intelligence I had received at Paris, with Copies of four Letters to and from Lord Hertford. The Behaviour of Lord Halifax was polite, but evasive. When I pressed him in a second Interview to enquire into the Truth of the Charge, he objected to all public Steps that might give an Alarm, and asked me, whether I could point out to him any Way of prosecuting the Enquiry in secret, and whether in so doing, there was any Probability of his obtaining positive Proof of the Fact. I was not so much the Dupe of his Artifice, as to believe that he had any serious Intention of following the Clue I had given him, though his Discourse plainly pointed that Way. It appeared by the Sequel, that I had judged right. For having four Days after given a direct and satisfactory Answer to both his Questions, he then put an End to my Solicitations, by a peremptory Refusal to take any Steps whatever in the Affair.

It is here necessary to explain what I mean by enquiring into the Truth of the Charge. In the Summer of the Year 1764, an Overture had been made to Sir George Yonge, Mr. Fitzherbert, and several other Members of Parliament, in the Name of the Chevalier D'Eon, importing that he, the Chevalier, was ready to impeach three Persons, two of whom are Peers and Members of the Privy Council, of selling the Peace to the French. Of this Proposal I was informed at different Times by the two Gentlemen abovementioned. Sir George Yonge in particular told me, that he understood the Charge could be supported by written as well as living Evidence. The Step that I urged Lord Halifax to take was to send for the Chevalier D'Eon, to examine him upon the Subject of this Overture, to peruse his Papers, and then to proceed according to the Proofs. In such a Case, a more decisive Evidence than the Chevalier D'Eon could not be wished for. He had himself conducted the Negotiation on the Part of the Enemy, and was known to have in Possession the Dispatches and Papers of the Duke de Nivernois. This Gentleman so qualified, and so disposed to give Light into the Affair, did Lord Halifax refuse to examine; whether from an Apprehension that the Charge would not be made out, or on the contrary that it would, I leave you, Gentlemen, and every impartial Reader, to judge.

It must not be understood, that I can myself support a Charge of Corruption against the noble Lords named in my Information. My Complaint is of a different Nature, and against a different Person. I consider the Refusal of Lord Halifax as a wilful Obstruction of national Justice, for which I wish to see him undergo a suitable Punishment. Permit me to observe, Gentlemen, that such an Obstruction not only gives a temporary Impunity to Offenders, but it tends also to make that Impunity perpetual, by destroying or weakening the Proofs of their Guilt. Evidence of all Kinds is a very perishable Thing. Living Witnesses are exposed to the Chance of Mortality, and written Evidence to the not uncommon Casualty of Fire. In the present Case, something more than these ordinary Accidents might with good Reason be apprehended. It stands upon Record, that the Count de Guerny had conspired to assassinate the Chevalier D'Eon, neither has this Charge hitherto been refused or answered. This not succeeding, a Band of Ruffians was hired to kidnap that Gentleman, and carry off his Papers. Though this second Attempt failed, it does not follow that these important Papers are still secure. I was informed by Mr. Fitzherbert, so long ago as the 17th of May 1765, that he had then Intelligence of Overtures making to the Chevalier D'Eon, the Object of which was to get the Papers out of his Hands, in Return for a stipulated Sum of Money. This Account I communicated the following Day to Lord Halifax, who still persisted in exposing these precious Documents to so many complicated Hazards. I say precious Documents, because, if they should be unfortunately lost, the Affair must be for ever involved in Uncertainty, an Uncertainty, Gentlemen, which may be productive of infinite Mischiefs to the Nation, and cannot tend to the Advantage or Satisfaction of any but the Guilty.

Lord Halifax, in Excuse for his Refusal, will probably alledge, as he did to me, his Persuasion that the Charge was wholly groundless. I need not observe how misplaced and frivolous such an Allegation is when applied to justify a Magistrate for not examining Evidence. But I will suppose, for Argument sake, the Persons accused to be perfectly innocent; is it not the Interest and the Wish

of every innocent Man, to have his Conduct scrutinized while Facts are recent, and Truth of consequence easy to be distinguished from Falshood? Is there any Tenderness in suffering a Stain to remain upon their Characters, till it becomes difficult, or even impossible to be wiped out? Will therefore these noble Persons, if their Actions have been upright, will they, I say, thank Lord Halifax for depriving them of an early Opportunity of establishing their Innocence? Will they not regret and execrate his Caution, if the subsequent Suppression, or Destruction of the Evidence, should concur with other Circumstances to fix on them the Suspicion of Guilt? How will Lord Halifax excuse himself to his Sovereign, for suffering so atrocious a Calumny to spread and take Root, to the evident Hazard of his Royal Reputation? And what amends will he make to the Nation for the Heart-burnings and Jealousies, which are the natural Fruit of such a Procedure? Yet these, Gentlemen, are the least of the Mischiefs that may be apprehended from his Behaviour upon the Footing of his own Plea.

I will venture however to assert, that as far as hitherto appears, the Weight of Evidence and Probability is on the contrary Side. Now supposing the Charge to be true, there can be no need of long Arguments to convince you of the Injury done to the Nation by suffering such capital Offenders to escape. For what is this but to defraud us of the only Compensation we can expect for the Loss of so many important Territories, a Loss rendered still more grievous by the Indignity of paying a Pension, as we notoriously do, to the foreign Minister who negotiated the ruinous Bargain? Yet even these Considerations are infinitely outweighed by the Danger to which the whole Nation must be exposed from the continued Operation of so much Authority, Influence, and Favour, to their Prejudice, and above all, from the Possibility that the supreme Government of the Kingdom may, by the Regency Act, devolve to a Person directly and positively accused of high Treason. Even the Encouragement that such an Impunity must give to future Treasons, is enough to fill a thinking Mind with the most painful Apprehensions. We live in an Age not greatly addicted to Scruples, when the open Avowal of domestic Venality seems to lead Men by an easy Gradation to Connexions equally mercenary, with Foreigners and Enemies. How then can we expect ill-disposed Persons to resist a Temptation of this Sort, when they find that Treason may be detected, and Proofs of it offered to a Magistrate, without producing either Punishment or Enquiry? The Consequence of this may be our living to see a French Party, as well as a Court Party, in Parliament; which, should it ever happen, no Imagination can sufficiently paint the calamitous and horrid State, to which our late glorious Triumphs might finally be reduced. When I talk of a French Party in Parliament, I do not speak a mere visionary Language, unsupported by Experience. The History of all Ages informs us, that France, where other Weapons have failed, has constantly had Recourse to the less alarming Weapons of Intrigue and Corruption. And how effectual these have sometimes been, we have a recent and tragical Example, in the total enslaving of Corsica.

I have been thus particular in enumerating the Evils that may result from the Refusal of Lord Halifax, not from a Desire of aggravating that Nobleman's Offence, but merely to evince the Necessity of a speedy Enquiry, while there is yet a Chance of its not being wholly fruitless. Though the Course of my Narrative has unavoidably led me to accuse this Lordship, Accusation is not my Object, but Enquiry, which cannot be disagreeable to any but those to whom Truth itself is disagreeable. In pursuing this Point, I have hitherto been frustrated from the very Circumstance which ought to have insured my Success, the immense Importance of the Question. It has been apprehended, how justly I know not, that any Magistrate who should commence an Enquiry, or any Gentleman who should openly move for it, would be deemed responsible for the Truth of the Charge, and subjected to severe Penalties, if he could not make it good. This Imagination, however, did not deter me, tho' single, and unprotected, from carrying my Papers to the Speaker, to be laid before the late House of Commons. The Speaker was pleased to justify my Conduct, by allowing that the Affair ought to be enquired into, but refused, at the same Time, to be instrumental in promoting the Enquiry himself. What then remained to be done? What, but to wait, though with Reluctance and Impatience, till a proper Opportunity should offer for appealing to the Public at large, that is, till the accumulated Errors of Government should awaken a Spirit of Enquiry, too powerful to be resisted or eluded? That this Spirit is now reviving, we have a sufficient Earnest in the unanimous Zeal you have shown for the Appointment of a County Meeting. In such a Conjunction, to withhold from you so important a Truth, would no longer be Prudence, it would be to disgrace my former Conduct, it would shew that I had been actuated by some temporary Motives, and not by a steady and uniform Regard to a national Good. Indeed the declared Purpose of your Meeting, is in itself a Call upon every Freeholder to disclose whatever you are concerned to know. I obey this Call without Hesitation, submitting the Prosecution of the Affair to your judgment, in full Confidence, that the Result of your Deliberations will do Honour, at the same Time, to your Prudence, Candour, and Patriotism.

Plymouth, August 12, 1769.

The Chevalier D'EON's Answer to Dr. Musgrave's Letter, inserted in the Public Advertiser of September 2, 1769, from whence it was copied into all the Papers, and bearing Date, Plymouth, Aug. 12.

S I R,

YOU will permit me to believe that you never knew any more of me, than I have the Honour of knowing of you: And if in your Letter of the 12th of August, you had not made a wrong Use of my Name, I should not now find myself obliged to enter into a Correspondence with you.

You pretend that "in the Summer of the Year 1764, Overtures were made in my Name to several Members of Parliament, importing, that I was ready to impeach three Persons, two of whom were Peers, and Members of the Privy Council, of having sold the Peace to the French." And you seem to found thereupon the Evidence of a Charge, which you say you carried yourself to Lord Halifax.

I declare therefore here, Sir, that I never made, nor caused to be made, any such Overture, either in the Winter or Summer of the Year 1764, nor at any other Time: I am, on one Side, too faithful to the Office I filled, and on the other, too zealous a Friend to Truth.

I confess you do not say it was I that made the Overtures; but only that they were made in my Name, particularly to Sir George Yonge, and Mr. Fitzherbert.

I assure you I do not know either of these Gentlemen, and never as-

scribed any Person whatever to make in my Name such Overtures, which the Abhorrence alone I have for Calumny, would make me detest.

I call upon you, therefore, Sir, to lay before the Public the Name of the audacious Person who has made use of mine to cover his own odious Offers. The Gentlemen whom you have given as your Witnesses, cannot deny you this Justification of their own Veracity and yours.

Though I cannot but commend your Integrity in citing your Authors, yet it appears to me an Act of the last Imprudence, in an Affair of so much Weight, to build upon Report, for naming publicly a Person of my Character, without having previously consulted him. If you had recollected the Contradiction I gave in the St. James's Chronicle of Oct. 25, 1766, No. 881, to an Advertisement in the same Paper, No. 875, importing in Substance what you alledge in your last Letter, you had saved me the Trouble of replying to you at this Time. What must be the Result? The Public will have read greedily your Letter; will have believed its Contents, because you appeal therein to my Testimony: But what will they think now, when your own Interest, my Honour, and Truth, oblige me to deny all that you have advanced thereon, with respect to me?

It is the same with your Pretences, that "about the 17th of May, 1765, Mr. Fitzherbert told you, he knew that Overtures had been made to me to sell, for a Sum of Money, the Papers that were in my Hands."

I have always flattered myself with being possessed of the Esteem and Friendship of the English, with whom I have lived. Who of them, then, in these Sentiments, would have presumed to have shown sufficient Contempt for me, to have made me such an Overture? The Injury would have been the more sensibly felt by me, as the Character of the Person was more respectable.

I shall not follow you, Sir, either in all the Steps you have thought it your Duty to take, or in the Arguments you make use of to support them. These show the Orator, and those, if they be well founded, prove the Patriot.

But I here certify to you, on my Word of Honour, and in the Face of the Public, that I cannot be of any Sort of Use to you; that I never entered into any Treaty for the Sale of my Papers, and never, either by myself, or any Agent, authorized on my Part, offered to make any such Sale, that the Peace had been sold to France.

If Lord Halifax, or the Speaker, to whom you say you addressed yourself, in order to call upon me as Evidence, with respect to the Validity of your Charge, had caused me to be cited, he might have known, by my Answers, what my Thoughts were, that England rather gave Money to France, than France to England, to conclude the late Peace; and that the Happiness I had in concurring to the great Work of Peace, has inspired me with Sentiments of the justest Veneration for the English Commissioners, who had been employed in it, and with the most lively Esteem, and sincerest Admiration, for the late Count de Viry, who, in the Attachment to the Welfare of the two Nations then at War, and Thanks to his indefatigable Zeal, had the Glory of bringing that Peace to a happy Conclusion.

Judge now, Sir, with what Solidity you can depend upon me to make your Charge clear.

I am too well known in England, to have been under any Necessity of this Reply, if the Frankness of your Letter had not appeared to me to merit my preventing you from taking any further Steps, which could not but turn to your Prejudice, in as much as they would be founded solely on false Reports of my Proceedings.

In order to enable you to be as prudent as patriotic, I sign this Letter, and therein give you my Address, that for the Maintenance of your own Veracity, you may furnish me with the Means of convicting publicly those Slanders, who have dared to make use of my Name, in a Manner still more repugnant to real Facts, than the Dignity with which I have ever supported my Character. I have the Honour of being

Your most humble Servant,

The Chevalier D'EON.

In Petty France, Westminster.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

S I R,

THE Address of Dr. Musgrave, in your Paper of Saturday, might have appeared extraordinary and alarming, did it not present itself, a Clue for unraveling what might otherwise be thought a Mystery. Unfortunately for the Doctor, if he has any Designs by his Discovery to raise himself into Confidence, he has discovered too much, not to render his Designs abortive. At the same Time that his acknowledging, that "he must not be understood that he can support the Charge himself," betrays a Precipitancy of Conduct, if not a very sinister Intention: The Man to whose Evidence he ultimately appeals is too well known, to be an irrefragable Witness in this Country.

The Contest between the French Minister and Monsieur D'Eon, is as much understood here as that trivial Subject deserves. The dispassionate, and indeed the whole Nation, declared in Favour of the former; and the best Apology made for the latter, was, that the Situation of his Mind made some Excuse for a Conduct wild, extravagant and foolish. That in the Height of Passion, he might have said something like what Dr. Musgrave asserts, I am far from contradicting; but sure I am, that every Man who heard the Tale at the Time, thought it too improbable to deserve any serious Notice.

One conclusive Argument against the Truth of Dr. Musgrave's Infinition is, that the Heads of the present Opposition must, of all Men in the World, be the best known to the Circumstances of the whole Story. Is it in any Degree probable; can the greatest Simpleton believe, that when they employ every Engine against the Ministry, they should so long neglect the most efficacious One? Would they permit an obscure Practitioner in Cornwall, to be the first Complainer of a Misdemeanor, which ought to have long since shook the Senate?

It is impossible; Dr. Musgrave must have been imposed upon by some busy Liberty-mongers, or else he has a sinister Design himself to impose. I wish, for his Sake, the first may be the Case; for of the two Characters of Knave and Fool, the latter is the best. I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,
DETECTOR.

Bucks County, November 10, 1769.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the dwelling-house of Thomas Shewell, Inn-keeper, in Plumsted township, on the 6th day of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage, tenement, and tract of land, situate in the township of Plumsted; bounded by lands of Thomas Shewell, Samuel Jones, and others, containing about 23 acres, with the appurtenances; late the property of Henry Hagerman, seized in execution, and to be sold by

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff. §

[For more new Advertisements, see the Fourth Page.]

By Captain RUSSELL, from London, we have the following
Advices, viz.

G E N O A, August 5.

LETTERS from Corfica advise, that several Hundreds of the Islanders, who being unwilling to submit to the Dominion of the French, had retired into the Woods, and upon the Mountains, where they subsisted on Chestnuts, have been dislodged, and forced to surrender themselves.

Leghorn, August 3. Some Letters from Corfica advise, that the Inhabitants of the Pieve of Njolo had revolted against the French, and killed several of them: But that the Count de Vaux had sent a Detachment, which obliged them to submit, and had brought many of them Prisoners to Bastia. Other Letters say, that the Island is very quiet. The French have demolished the Fortifications of Oletta and some others. These Letters add, that the French have begun to root up the Woods of Chestnut and Olive Trees, which they are determined to clear, and sow the Ground with Corn and Vegetables.

August 10. Letters from Cairo say, that Ali Beg, being informed that the Bakers did not make their Bread of a proper Weight, he ordered 30 of them to be taken into Custody, whom he nailed by the Ears and Hands at the different Corners of the Streets, with a Ring fixed to their Noses, at which hung the light Bread they had fold, and that in this Condition they were left there to perish.

Paris, August 25. A Letter from Chandenagor, dated Jan. 16, 1769, says, Our Neighbours the English have been soundly drubbed by a certain Anderneck, who, after 7 Days fighting, killed them five or six Hundred Whites (a considerable Loss in that Country) and at least 4000 Blacks. They are in the utmost Consternation; but at the same Time it is true, we are never the better; for, by their Craft in Nabob-making, they have extremely cramped our Commerce; yet this is in a great Measure owing to the wrong Steps of Administration at Home.

Dantzick, August 10. Several Officers among the Confederates, are continually visiting this city, in order to procure ammunition, and other necessaries, for the use of the Polish Insurgents, and find means to enlist a great number of Volunteers into their service. The Russian Resident having received information of these proceedings, has remonstrated against them to the Regency, but what effect his representations will have, we are not able at present to determine.

A Confederacy is said to be formed, within these few days, between the Palatines of Culm and Marienbourg, and the Nobility of Polish Prussia; this league is not intended to oppose either the King or the Difficulties, but is formed solely with a view to preserve the public tranquillity in the neighbouring provinces.

Genoa, Aug. 5. We hear that Count de Vaux, Governor General of Corfica, has built a magnificent hotel at Corte, where he intends to reside with his wife and daughter; and that Count Marbeuf will return to his own country immediately. The regiments of Dauphin and d'Eptingen are arrived at Toulon from Corfica, in a very sickly condition.

Warsaw, August 16. Our Provinces continue to be a Prey to the Misfortunes of Anarchy, and the Havock of War. The Confederates, whose Audacity encreases with their Number, have frequent Rencontres with the Russians, which generally turn out to their Advantage.

Petersburgh, Aug. 15. The Court has received a Courier from Prince Gallitzin, who is encamped before Choczim, with the following Advices. On the 2d Instant Prince Gallitzin received Advice, that several Thousands of Crim Tartars, under the Command of their Khan, and a large Detachment of Turks, were in full March, with 19 Pieces of Cannon, to attack our Army, and endeavour to get a large Supply of Provisions and Ammunition into Choczim. Accordingly the next Morning early our light Troops discovered the Enemy, which marched so fast, that by Noon the advanced Guards of both Armies fired upon each other. At two o'Clock the Enemy extended their Line, as if they intended to surround us, and attack us on all Sides at once. Soon after they began to attack our light Troops, and though these, supported by the Cavalry, repulsed them several times, the Enemy fell upon them in different Places with so much Fury, that they penetrated as far as the Redoubts on the left Wing of our Army; notwithstanding which our Artillery and Bombs made such Havock among them, that they were obliged to retire. At length the Turks and Tartars finding all their Attempts unsuccessful, ran away with great Precipitation, about 8 o'clock in the Evening, and were pursued several Miles by our Light Troops.

During these Attacks a large Detachment of the Besieged made a Sally from Choczim, in order to favour the Design of those who came to their Assistance, but were driven back with Loss. The Loss of the Enemy upon the whole must have been very considerable, and it appeared by the Dregs of those who were killed, that many of them belonged to the Confederates. Our Loss consisted only of some Hussars killed and wounded. There are none of the Enemy now near our Camp; the Light Troops which were sent in Pursuit the next Day, not having found any within 20 Miles. Choczim continues still to be blocked up and bombarded.

Neiss, August 26. Last Night the Emperor paid a Visit to the Prince of Prussia, and his Imperial Majesty, and the King of Prussia, afterwards supped together in the King's Apartment. When Supper was over, their Imperial and Prussian Majesties continued in Conversation together till Midnight.

This Morning the Emperor saw the Troops exercised, and expressed great Admiration at the Quickness of their Firing.

Hague, Sept. 7. Some Letters from the Frontiers of Poland say, that Prince Gallitzin has desisted from his Attack upon Choczim, and repulsed the Niefter.

Paris, August 28. It is said that the Government proposes to cultivate Tobacco in the Island of Corfica, and there is Reason to believe that the greatest Part, if not the whole of that Commodity, which is consumed in France, may be raised in that Island.

Warsaw, August 17. The few Letters which we receive from the Provinces, are filled with the shocking Accounts of the Disorders which prevail in those Parts. Numerous Bands of Vagabonds assume to themselves the Name of Confederates, and commit such a Number of Robberies and Murders, that this unhappy Country is likely to become a Desert overgrown with Blood. When Laws are no longer respectable, the Height of Anarchy takes Place. Prince Gallitzin still blockades Choczim, not being able to attack it closely, on account of the Mines, which the Turks have been working upon for these thirty Years past, on the Mountain where the City stands. It appears astonishing, that the Grand Vizir, whose Army is greatly Superior to that of the Russians, does not immediately march to the Relief of that important Place.

L O N D O N,

Sept. 4. Notwithstanding what has been asserted, with a confidential Air of Truth, respecting its being agreed, that a certain military Gentleman shall vacate his Seat next Winter, by accepting a Place, we understand, from those who should know, that no such Thing is determined on, or intended.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, dated August 12.

Several Letters received here from Transylvania, advise, that the Russian Armies, commanded by Prince Gallitzin, and General Romanzow, having joined again, had, on the 15th of July, attacked the great Ottoman Army near Jassie. The first Onset was made with great Vigour, but the Turks defended themselves so bravely, that their Enemies were obliged to retire with considerable Loss. The Ottoman Cavalry is said to be gone in Pursuit of the Russians.

A Letter from a Gentleman in Amsterdam, dated August 28, mentions his having had an Interview there with the famous General Paoli. Their Conversation lasted about Half an Hour. He says, Paoli is rather taller than the middle Size, strong built, and his Complexion very fair; that his Carriage is easy and affable, and that he speaks Italian elegantly.

It is worthy of Observation, that to the Sovereignty of Corfica, is annexed the Title of Sovereign of the Mediterranean Sea, so that his most Christian Majesty has, from the Conquest of that Island, a Right to add that of King of the Mediterranean Sea, and though it was but a nominal Title when possessed by the Genoese, yet may, in the Possession of so powerful a Monarch,

be considerably more, and have no small Weight with several European Powers.

Private Letters from Hamburg mention, that a Treaty of a singular Nature is said to be on the Carpet, between the Courts of Stockholm and Versailles.

We are informed, that a certain patriotic Society will shortly appoint a Committee, to determine whether or no they can, with propriety, admit Mr. V. at the next general meeting.

When it was proposed to make Mr. Wilkes an Albion, the fighting Parson strenuously solicited to attend as Chaplain to the Society, but was rejected by that respectable body with the utmost contempt.

Sept. 6. The French King having suspended the East-India Company, opened their Ports for a free Trade to India, and taken the late Company's Affairs under his Protection, we suppose the East-India Ships in those Seas (known to be all of 64 and 70 Guns) are now the King's, and under his Directions. Will they now deny the French having any maritime Force in those Seas? Will they deny the sending Battalions of Foot to Mauritius? And will our frenchified M---s be so polite as to believe, and to wish to impose their interested Credulity on the People of this Country? Let them remember how often they have been warned of a Blow there.

The Russian Fleet of 14 Sail of the Line, commanded by Vice Admiral Elphinstone (a Captain in the English Royal Navy) is now on its Passage to the Mediterranean, and is to be joined by 6 Danish Men of War, to attack Constantinople, and try to give the Turks some Diversion that Way. A Fleet of Observation is sitting with great Dispatch at Toulon; and Europe will soon see who kindled the War in Poland, and set the Russians and Turks together. It is thought England cannot sit still, and see the only Ally they have to depend on, interrupted in their just Attacks on their Enemies.

It is said, that a certain unpopular Earl has received Proposals from the Leaders of Opposition, which it is no less to his Honour to have rejected, than it was disgraceful and servile to have made them.

Betts are now laying in the West-end of the Town, that Lord B--- will be first Lord of the Treasury before the Sitting of Parliament, and that a great Perionage will dissolve a certain House before the End of the last Month in Winter.

Six new Regiments are, it is said, to be embodied soon, with a View of supplying our great Company with sufficient Aid. Should certain Petitions be heard, and this Event be an immediate Consequence, there will be Room for alarming Conjectures.

By Advices from the West-Indies we are informed, that it is currently reported there, that all the Spanish Ports in those Parts would soon be shut to the Importation of African Slaves by the English, the French of Martinico having left no Stone unturned to possess themselves entirely of this lucrative Trade.

Yesterday his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. who arrived in Town on Monday from Boston, in New-England, had a long Conference with the Earl of Weymouth, and several other Officers of State, and the same Day his Excellency was introduced to his Majesty.

Many Contracts are daily making for a Number of Artificers, in various Branches, to go to New-England, which generally alarms the People concerned in that Trade.

Monday-some Dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office, from his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York. And likewise from Commodore Byron at Newfoundland.

The East-India Company have given Orders for a Number of Sailors to be immediately engaged in their Service, to man the armed Grabs at Bombay and Madras.

During the Contest for Mayor at Bedford, it is said no less than 5000. were put into a Freeman's Way, in order to secure his Vote, but the People were so staunch, that the Bribe was rejected with Indignation.

The Hawk Frigate, Captain Lloyd, on board which Sir John Lindsay sails for India, will certainly leave the Downs this Week, and proceed on her Voyage with the utmost Expedition, without touching any where but at Portsmouth.

September 7. Yesterday Morning at two o'Clock, the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute set out from his House in South Audley-street, for Dover, in order to embark for France.

On Tuesday Evening, and not before, Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. Governor of Massachusetts-Bay, arrived at the Gentlemen's Hotel in King-street, St. James's.

A Correspondent from Dunkirk informs us, that an Order has been sent to the frontier Towns and Sea Ports, to apprehend five English Officers, if they should attempt to pass to England: The Orders are so severe, that they are, if apprehended, to be put in Irons, and to be conducted to Paris by the Marechausse.

The Turkish Army which was defeated by Prince Gallitzin on the 13th of July, consisted of 70,000 Men. The Fortress of Choczim still held out, but was closely blocked up and cannonaded on the 8th of August. The Besieged were in great Distress, and the Garrison hardly refrained from Mutiny, by the Promise of Succour, if they held out till the 25th. The Turks had still an Army of 70,000 Men at Bender.

As soon as Prince Gallitzin takes Choczim, he proposes to march towards Jassie. The Confederates in Poland, are always routed wherever the Russians meet with them. The Col. Prince Gallitzin, with a Detachment of 800 Men, met on the 15th with 4000 of the Malcontents, and 17 Cannon, commanded by one Birginsky, totally routed them, near Bialistock, and took ten Pieces of Cannon.

Major Gen. Tottleben is to be at Kistlar, with the Corps under his Command, where he is to act in Concert with Solomon Prince of Imeritz, and Heraclius (the famous Prince of Georgia, who we have not heard of for some Time past) who have put themselves under the Protection of the Emperors, and offered their Service against the Turks.

By a List of the French Fleet, said to be authentic, they have now 1 Ship of 116 Guns, 1 of 110, 1 of 90, 5 of 80, 23 of 74, 2 of 70, 23 of 64, 8 of 50, 5 others of the Line on the Stocks at Rochfort, 25 Frigates of 40 Guns to 22, and 8 Chebecs of 20 to 12 Guns, in all 76 Ships of the Line, 25 Frigates, and 8 Chebecs.

We are credibly informed, that Sir Francis Bernard has been sent for to England, to make a Report to his Majesty and the Privy Council of the true State of the Province which he is Governor of, in Person; he was Yesterday at Court for the first Time.

It is said that the Freeholders of a considerable Borough in the West, intend to instruct their Representatives to apply for bringing about an immediate Enquiry into the Conduct of a Nobleman, who has lately been accused of obstructing the Course of national Justice, in evading to scrutinize into the alarming Circumstances communicated to him some Time ago by a certain Physician.

It is said that a certain Foreigner, who is mentioned in a late Address from Dr. M---, to have been ready to furnish some English Gentlemen, in the Year 1764, with the Names of some great Men, who were accused of selling the Peace to the French, has long since declared he was imposed upon by some designing Persons with Respect to that Transaction, and that he believed the whole Story to be groundless.

A Correspondent observes, that a Gentleman of the Medical Tribe, whose Address has lately been the Subject of much Conversation, has shewn no little Courage in the Charge he has brought against a certain Earl, as some of our Statutes make the Persons, who bring an Accusation of that Nature, answerable for the Truth of it, and on their failing to prove their Assertions, make them subject to very severe Penalties.

By a Gentleman who arrived on Tuesday Night from Harwich we are told, that the celebrated General Paoli was hourly expected to land there from Amsterdam, and that the Inhabitants had determined to illuminate the Town, upon the first Appearance of that Son of Liberty in this Island.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, August 27.

"If we may depend on a Letter from L'Orient, of the 10th of this Month, it is certain that the English Spy, who calls himself Lord Gordon, wanted to burn the Port and Town of Brest;

for it seems, the Day after he was arrested, they took a great Number of Barques, laden with Wood and Charcoal, which came along the Coast for ten Leagues, in order to set Fire to different Parts, and by this Means, adds the Letter, Discovery was made of an infinite Number of Accomplices, dispersed at Paris, Rochfort, Rochelle, St. Malo, and in short, in almost every Town of France."

September 8. On Wednesday Evening the Hon. Col. Pomroy arrived in Town from his Regiment in North-America, and was Yesterday at Court.

Wednesday several Gentlemen, Agents for the American Colonies, waited on some of the Great Officers of State, on Affairs of Importance relative to North-America.

It is said that a Meeting of the principal Merchants trading to North-America, will be held in a few Days, to consider on a proper Application to Government, relative to the present Stagnation of Trade, which must soon produce the most destructive Consequences, if not timely remedied.

It is reported, that the total Suppression of our Admiralty Courts in the American Colonies will soon take Place.

By a Letter from the Downs received Yesterday we learn, that a Merchant Ship, bound for Oporto, is come to Anchor there, and waits only to take a noble Lord on board, who is said to be going to Italy. It is also said, that another Ship lies ready, with several Months Provisions on board, for the Use of the same great Person.

It was the Earl of Rochford who introduced Sir Francis Bernard to his Majesty on Wednesday. Sir Francis's Stay was but short; but it is said that he will attend the next Council, to give an Account of the present State of the Affairs of Massachusetts-Bay.

They write from Toulon, that an Armament is fitting out there, to chastise the Infidelity of the Moors at Larache, whose Corsairs had lately taken 5 French Vessels in the Mediterranean.

Lord Weymouth has sent a Letter into the City, to acquaint the Merchants trading to Russia, that the Russians have dispatched a Fleet of 20 Ships of the Line to Constantinople: It is imagined the French will oppose this Squadron, and it is supposed a Council will be held this Day at St. James's on the Account.

Letters from Stockholm, of the 20th ult. advise, that the unexpected Demand lately made by a Turk, who arrived in that City the Beginning of that Month from Constantinople, reclaiming, on the Part of the Porte, the Sums advanced there to the late Charles XII. of Sweden, at the Time he resided at Bender, has occasioned much Consternation to the King and States of Sweden, as the present Condition of their Finances admit not conveniently of complying with the Demand; and a Refusal may probably occasion a Rupture between the Court of Stockholm and the Porte; which some People suppose is clearly intended by the latter.

They write from Hamburg, that the present Disputes between England and her Colonies, had effectually put a Stop to the farther Migration of Foreigners to settle in North-America.

The Westminster Petition has been carried about into the different Parishes throughout the said City, and has been signed by a great Number of the Inhabitants; but no Time is yet fixed for presenting the same.

We hear that General Paoli, on his Arrival in England, will reside at the House of the Earl of Pembroke in Privy-Gardens.

We are told that Mr. Moore has met with a formidable Rival in Mr. Patence, of Bolt-court, who has constructed a Phaeton which goes without Horses, and is built on a Principle different from any Thing of the Kind hitherto before attempted. Mr. Patence has offered publicly to run his Phaeton against Mr. Moore's Machine for any Sum, and great Betts are depending, on Condition that Mr. Moore will accept the Challenge.

It is rumoured, that a certain Governor has declared his Intentions to impeach some Gentlemen of great Influence in one of the American Provinces, of high Treason.

Yesterday Mr. Allen, Father to the young Man who was shot some Time ago in St. George's Fields, delivered a Petition to his Majesty at St. James's.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, September 1.

"The Corfican General Paoli was at Loo the Day before Yesterday, where he was received and entertained with the greatest Politeness by the Prince Stadtholder."

Mr. Payton, Master of the White Lion, at Stratford, upon Avon, sent an Order to London, a short Time before the present Jubilee, for 300 Dozen of Pewter Plates, 300 Dozen of Knives and Forks, 100 Dozen of Pewter Spoons, 10 Pipes of Wine, 50 Dozen of Stewpans and Kettles, and 300 Waiters.

It is asserted, that a Great Person in the Law has been applied to, within these two Days, for his Opinion, respecting the Attack made upon the Character of a certain Nobleman by a Country Physician.

A Person of Quality, remarkable for his literary Productions, observed in Conversation, at the Cocoa-Tree, a few Mornings ago, that the People of England were always falling out of one Fit of Madness into another; that the Passion for Mr. Wilkes had given Place to the Shakespeareomania; and that there was the greatest Reason to suppose, as the celebrated Corfican is shortly expected in London, that Dis temper would submit to the Paolomania.

A Correspondent says, that a certain Physician is likely to gain as little Credit by his Story in Relation to the Peace, as a Person commonly called the Fighting Parson, did by his Narrative of an extraordinary Duel, and observes, that the People of England have not been very credulous with Respect to sham Plots, &c. since they were so egregiously imposed upon in the Days of Charles the Second.

Sept. 12. We are informed that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester paid a Visit incog. at Paris, on his Return from his Travels.

It is said that Mr. Treysack de Vergy, Counsellor in the Parliament of Paris, intends to elucidate the Difference between Dr. Mulgrave, and the Chevalier D'Eon, and make it public.

Sept. 13. It is said that several of the Nobility, who are true Friends to their Country, will form themselves into a Society before the Meeting of an august Assembly.

Extract of a Letter from Aylesbury, September 11.

"I am sat down to give you an Account of this Day's Proceedings relative to the Petition. You remember it to be the Day fixed on for signing."

"All the Morning the Freeholders came in large Bodies from every Quarter, headed by their neighbouring Gentlemen, and about Noon they assembled in the County Hall; the most numerous and respectable Body I ever saw in this County.---Earl Verney opened the Cause of their meeting, and enforced the Necessity and Expediency, in a very animated Speech.---Mr. Aubrey, Member for Wallingford, seconded Lord Verney, and explained the Nature of the common Grievance which they meant to petition for Redress, in a Manner which does him no little Credit, and which met with universal Acclamation and Applause.---The Hon. Mr. Hampden was then called to the Chair, out of Respect to the ever-memorable great John Hampden, in King Charles's Time: He enforced the Necessity of petitioning, with the most elegant and convincing Arguments.---Mr. Calcraft next arose, and supported the Sentiments of the Gentlemen who had already spoken.---Mr. Edmund Burke, Member for Wendover, then got up, and, I believe, spoke for near an Hour, in a pure, eloquent, and rhetorical Manner, truly Ciceronian, which he is well known to be Master of: He explained the Custom, Law, and Usage of Parliament, and the Laws of the Land, touching the Right of Election; quoted the Authority, and the Right of petitioning even to dissolve the Parliament: Precedent upon Precedent he brought to View, particularly in King William's Time, I think in 1701, he dissolved his Parliament upon his People's petitioning him for Redress of Grievances: I do assure you, I have long wanted to hear him speak, and I never was more pleased with any Expression I ever heard.---Mr. Obrien next spoke; and after him several Gentlemen.---The Petition was then read by Mr. Aubrey, which is confined to Right of Election only, and does great Honour to the Person who drew it up. The Chairman desired all

who were petitioning to shew Hands, and not one Person objected. The Chairman then read the Petition a second Time, and afterwards desired all who objected to it to hold up their Hands, but none appeared, but unanimously concurred to petition with loud Acclamations. They then proceeded to sign, eight at a Time, there being eight Skins, which the Gentlemen are to take to their respective Hundreds; and I have Authority to assure you, that there is not one Freeholder in the whole County, as *Hand-Bills* have been distributed in every Village, but is ready to meet the Petition wherever it is lodged, and will sign it, those few only who may be more immediately under the Wings of the Ministry, excepted. The following Noblemen and Gentlemen are fixed on to deliver the Petition: Earl Verney, Lord George Bentinck, Sir William Stanhope, Hon. Mr. Hampden, Hon. Henry Grenville, Mr. Aubrey, Mr. Edmund Burke, and Mr. Calcraft.

P. S. Many loyal and constitutional Toasts were drank at Dinner, one in particular, given by Mr. O'Brien, which struck me much: "May Unanimity subsist among the three Brothers," meaning Lord Temple, Lord Chatham, and the Hon. George Grenville, which was received with great Ecstacy; upon which Lord Temple stepped forward, and addressed himself nearly thus:

"Gentlemen, and Fellow Freeholders, I have the Pleasure to assure you, and on my Honour, there is the greatest Unanimity amongst us. It is my Ambition, it is my Determination, and I have the Authority from them to assure you, that they will support this, and every constitutional Measure, for the general Good."

The American Trade, which at this Season used to be, in a prosperous Condition, is now in a most abject State; there is not, we hear, one Ship put up at the Royal Exchange for New-York or Philadelphia; and for Boston and Carolina, there are only three for each Province.

Sept. 14. Monday some Dispatches were sent to the Commissioners of Portsmouth and Plymouth, said to be relative to the fitting out several Men of War for immediate Service.

We hear, by a Gentleman who arrived in Town on Sunday last, from France, that the French are fitting out a Fleet at Brest, with the utmost Expedition; and it is conjectured this Fleet is destined to prevent the Russian Fleet sailing to the Archipelago.

There have been many different Reports concerning the Russian Fleet; but it is now ascertained, there is no Account yet received of its having passed the Sound. Men of War, and Transports, are fitting out in different Ports of the Baltick; and the chief Rendezvous, we hear, is to be at Revel.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 8.

"An Affair has long been in Agitation here, in which many People interest themselves very much, which is nothing less than the Creation of a Lieutenant General of the United Provinces. A Proposal for the Establishment of such an Office has been brought before the Assembly of the States of Holland, and very smartly pushed there, in Favour of Duke Louis of Brunswick, Field Marshal in the Service of the States General. The King of Prussia is said to have this Affair very much at Heart."

Some private Letters from Stockholm intimate, that Sweden will, sooner or later, be induced to become a Party in the Differences between the Turks and Russians; and that the French Court has endeavoured to stimulate the Swedes to take this Opportunity to break with Russia, in order to recover the Territories which they were obliged to give up last War. It is said, that the French Minister has had several Conferences upon this Subject, both with the King and the Senators.

There is a Talk of General Paoli's setting out for England next Tuesday.

A Letter from Paris says, "By a Ship just arrived from the Isle of France at L'Orient, there is Advice, that the famous Anderneck, known under the Name of Hyder Ally, had summoned, and forced the Governor of Pondicherry to deliver to him a great Quantity of Arms; which, it was supposed, would be sent by the English." It is certain, that the said Hyder Ally has drawn into his Service a Number of Europeans, and more especially French.

Yesterday some extraordinary Dispatches were sent off from the Secretary of State's Office, for his Excellency Col. Boyd, Governor of Gibraltar; and an Express was sent off for the Commander of his Majesty's Squadron in the Mediterranean.

They write from Hamburg, that a Number of Transports are now loading there, with all Kinds of Provisions and Naval Stores, intended to follow the Russian Fleet to the Mediterranean.

By recent Letters from Copenhagen, we are informed, that a large Fleet of Danish Men of War are now fitting out, in the principal Harbours of that Kingdom, said to be intended to join the Russian Admiral in the Mediterranean.

By Letters from Leghorn we are assured, that no less than 22 Transports, laden with French Troops, have lately sailed from Corsica to the Continent. The Men were in general very sickly, occasioned by the excessive Heat of the Weather, and the Hardships they were obliged to undergo in the Reduction of that Island.

We hear that Major Rogers, late Governor of Michillimackinac, who so remarkably distinguished himself during the late War in North-America, has given the most convincing Proofs, since his Arrival in London, of his Innocence, with respect to the late Charges maliciously brought against him by his Enemies.

By an authentic Letter from a Gentleman at Venice, we are assured, that the late Accident which happened by the Thunder falling upon the Theatre at Feltri, during the Performance of a new Opera, was attended with some very extraordinary Circumstances: The Shock put out all the Candles, burnt the Hair of a Lady entirely off her Head, and melted the Gold Cuffs of her Watch, and the Fringe of her Robe, without doing her any other Hurt; six Persons had their Shoes burnt off their Feet; the Ear-rings of several Ladies were melted, and the Stones split all to Pieces; and one of the Performers in the Orchestra had his Violinello broke into a Thousand Shivers, without receiving any Damage himself.

Sept. 16. By Accounts from Bourdeaux we hear, that the Person lately taken into Custody at Brest, by the Name of Lord Gordon, and accused with a Design to blow up the Fortifications of that City, has given ample Proofs of the Fallacy of the Charges against him, and that the whole Transaction was a political Stroke, which a short Time will explain, not a little to the Astonishment of the People of Great-Britain.

The Prices of Stocks in general have fell one per Cent. within these few Days, owing, it is said, to the Expectancy of a War very shortly.

Yesterday Lord Charles Greville Montague, lately arrived from his Government of South-Carolina, was introduced to his Majesty at St. James's.

On Thursday Mr. Vanfittart kissed the King's Hand, previous to his Departure to India; and Yesterday had the honour of kissing her Majesty's Hand on the same Account.

The Gentlemen that are to go to the East Indies on the new-modelled Plan, took Leave of the Court of Directors Yesterday. A Man of war is lying in the Downs to take them on board.

It is remarkable, that the three Gentlemen, Dr. Blackstone, Sir George Yonge, and Mr. Fitzherbert, whom Dr. Muirgrave mentions in his Address to the Gentlemen of Devon, as having conferred with them some Years ago, relative to the supposed high Crime of certain great Persons, have now all of them Places under the Government.

Private Letters from Paris, which arrived Yesterday, mention an Account had been received there, that Prince Gallitzin has been obliged to raise the Siege of Choczim, with the Loss of the greatest Part of his Artillery, and that he had repassed the Niester, and was pursued by the Grand Vizir, at the Head of 150,000 Turks, who were joined by two large Bodies of the Confederates and Tartars, into the Heart of Poland.

Aylesbury, September 14, 1769.

PRO MAGNA CHARTA, the ancient and spirited Motto of our Lord Lieutenant, Baron le Despenser, has set this whole Country on Fire; and it appears happily for this Kingdom, that the Words are deeply engraven in the Hearts of every honest Englishman. The Transactions of the 22nd Instant at the General Meeting, does infinite Honour to all the Parties concerned. Earl

Temple dined with the Freeholders at 200 a Head; and his well known Zeal upon every Point of Liberty, did not desert him upon this great Occasion. His Lordship has now stepped forth, and put himself at the Head of the State, which is making in Support of the very Vitals of the Constitution; and the avowed Union of the three Brothers upon this important Object, connected with the whole Rockingham Party, almost secures a Certainty of Success. One most material Part of the Remonstrance and Petition agreed upon, has not yet found its Way into any of the Papers; I shall therefore transcribe it for the public Attention and Use. After setting forth the Rights of the Electors under Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, &c. it goes on in this Manner: "Notwithstanding which, in Defiance and Contempt of these our just and ancient Rights, coeval with the very Being of the House of Commons, two Days before the last Election for the County of Middlesex, your Majesty's Servants thought proper, either by their own Authority, or by their Advice to your Majesty, to confer a nominal Office on a Gentleman to vacate his Seat in Parliament, with the avowed Purpose of bringing him into the House of Commons as Knight of the Shire for the said County, by a small Number of Votes against a great Majority of legal Electors, which Purpose of theirs hath since been fatally carried into full Execution. Justly alarmed at an Attempt of this formidable Nature, thus planned and avowed by divers evil Counsellors and Ministers, Duty to our Sovereign, and to our injured Country, calls upon us, &c."

Sherborne, September 18. It was carried last Wednesday at the East-India House, by a Majority of 82, against giving the Officers of the Crown, commanding Ships of the Line, any Share in the Deliberations and Resolutions of the Company in regard to making Peace, and declaring War.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated Sept. 15. "You will see something from Dr. Muirgrave next Month, that will surprise you. He is a very ingenious, sober, sedate, prudent Man. I am well persuaded what he is about is for the Good of the Public in general, and that he hath no sinister Views."

Boston, November 9. The Merchants of this Town have lately agreed, not to import any Goods, some few Articles excepted, from Great-Britain, until all the Revenue Acts are repealed; a Subscription has been opened for this Purpose, and has been signed by all the Importers in Town, except Ten or Twelve, who at present do not see their Way clear to sign.

We hear the Importation by the John Galley, Thomas Allart, Master, who arrived here last Tuesday, from London, is very small. That there are but few Articles on board; but what are allowed of by the Merchants Agreement, and those in Town to whom they are consigned, have agreed to deliver them to the Committee of Inspection.

Newport (Rhode-Island), November 13. Thursday Night last arrived here, Captain William Read, in the Sloop "Hampton," in 45 Days from the Western Islands, and brought in 130 Barrels of Oil; October 16th, in Long, 56, Captain Read took up at Sea a Box of Soap, No. 7, Wt. 78, Tare 1/2, marked S. C. October 21st, in Long, 57, 30, spoke with Captain Sother, in a Brig from Boston, for Gibraltar; November 1st, spoke with Captain Joseph Rotch, in the Brig William, 35 Leagues Eastward of St. George's Bank, all well.

New York, November 17. The Lord Hyde Packet, Captain Goddard, and the Halifax, Capt. Goodridge, were arrived at Falmouth the 12th of September.

By Advice of the 8th of September, there appeared no Prospect of a Change in the Ministry, nor consequently of Measures, though it was thought Petitions against both would be sent to his Majesty, from every County, and most Corporations in England. But the Ministerial Writers, by whom the Papers are crowded, affect to treat every Thing and Person that appears against the Administration, as being factious, contemptible and ridiculous.

November 20. Many Letters by Captain Winn, from London, agree in assuring those they were wrote to, that it is the general Opinion in England, that the American Revenue Acts will be repealed when the Parliament meets, as the Eyes of those in Power get more and more open to Conviction every Day; tho' there are many that yet shut their Eyes against it. One Letter of the 9th of September, says, the Mail to go by the Packet, was to be closed that Day for New-York.

Philadelphia, November 23.

Extract of a Letter from London, September 7. "Much Goods have been lately shipped for Rhode-Island, and a good Deal for New-England and Boston."

Extract of a Letter from Cork, dated September 19. "There is a Russian Fleet of 20 Sail of the Line now at Sea, bound for Constantinople; some say they are in the Downs. Yesterday Orders arrived to the Collector here from Government, directing, that provided they put in here, to supply them with Provisions, and any Thing they may want. This, it is thought, may once more embroil Europe."

By Captain Russell we learn, that PAOLI, the Great Corlican General, was arrived in London.

On Monday, the 13th Instant, died at Burlington, in the 51st Year of her Age, Mrs. ALICE READ, Wife of the Honourable CHARLES READ, Esq; and on Wednesday following her Remains were decently interred in the Buriall Ground of St. Mary's Church; the Corps was carried to the Grave by respectable Housekeepers of the Place: The Pall was supported by the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, the Chief Justice, and Attorney-General. The great Number of the most respectable People assembled on this Occasion from the adjacent Towns, manifested the affectionate Regard paid to her Memory.

Captain Eggar, from Cork, on the 14th Instant, in Lat. 33: 46, Long. 61: 58, spoke Captain Taylor, from Glasgow for Virginia; and on Monday, the 15th, about 75 Leagues to the Eastward of our Capes, he spoke the Ship Pennsylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, from this Port for London, all well.

Captain Marshall, from Antigua, in Lat. 31, Long. 71, spoke a Snow, from the Grenades for New-York; but the Wind blowing very hard, he could not learn the Master's Name.

By Captain Gregory, from Jamaica, we learn, that Captain Moore, in a Brig, and Captain Leacraft, in a Sloop, are both arrived there from New-York; that Captain Moore was obliged to cut away his Mainmast in a violent Gale of Wind, on the 5th of September, in Lat 25, and afterwards carried away his Foremast; and that Captain Leacraft lost his Mast, Boat, and every Thing off his Deck, in the same Gale.

On the 15th Instant, in the Evening, a Robbery was committed near Darby, on the Road leading from thence to Chester, on a certain Andrew Carr, by two Men, who called themselves John Gallagher, and Patrick Carr; they took from him a Watch, and some Money, Quantity unknown; they were apprehended, and the Watch found on them; after being committed by a Magistrate, said Carr made his Escape, and drops his Hat as he was running; he said he was born in this Country, in his Trade a Dyb Turner, and served Part of his Time in Nottingham, near the Brick Meeting-house; he is about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, wears sandy coloured Hair, a light coloured Cloth Coat, a blue striped Jacket (the Stripes round his Body) and Buckskin Breeches, but may probably change his Cloathing. The Public is requested to apprehend the Villain, that he may be brought to Justice. Gallagher is in Chester Goal.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Scott, at Liverpool; and the Captains Sawyer and Wood, at St. Eustatia.

At Antigua. Captains Wise, Davis, Howe, Rodman, and Ball, from Virginia; Follet, from Piscataqua; Griffing, from New-Haven; Stone, from Falmouth; and Captain Hill, from New-England.

The Observations on improving the Navigation of Schuylkill, are received, and will be published as soon as possible.

†† The Extract from the Act of ASSEMBLY, relating to Signs, &c. to be in our next.

* The Drawing of the Third Class of the PHILADELPHIA and WORCESTER LOTTERY, will begin on Thursday, the Seventh of December, at Mr. Davenport's Long Room.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, INWARD ENTRIES. Sloop Potowmack, S. Sydenham, Maryland. Schooner Ra-

ven, T. Coffin, Nantucket. Brig Patty, R. Hardie, Coram: Sloop Alice, B. Newbold, Bermuda. Sloop John and Betsy, W. Underhill, Virginia. Sloop Sally, J. Blewer, South-Carolina. Brig Minerva, D. Gregory, Jamaica. Sloop Molly, E. Luce, Boston. Brig Sally, J. Brown, St. Eustatia. Sloop Nancy, W. Marshall, Antigua.

OUTWARDS. Ship Mary and Elizabeth, J. Sparks, London. Brig Peggy, P. Brown, Brig Greyhound, W. Carlisle, and Snow Mercury, G. Atkinson, Lisbon. Ship Newry Packet, T. Finley, Newry. Brig George, G. Thompson, Jamaica. Sloop Sally, J. Gilbert, St. Croix. Brig Dolphin, J. Chatham, Antigua. Sloop Ann, H. M'Phillamy, Halifax. Ship Marquis of Granby, A. M'Ilvaine, Londonderry. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Barbados. Sloop Alice, B. Newbold, Tortola. Ship Pallas, J. Davidson, Glasgow.

CLEARING. Ship Parr, P. Creighton, Lisbon. Snow Nancy, J. Maffey, St. Vincent. Sloop Sally, T. Alford, and Sloop Elizabeth, J. Cunningham, North-Carolina. Ship King George, J. Robinson, St. Johns. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mul-towny, Halifax. Schooner Ranger, A. Mansfield, Salem. Brig Speedwell, J. Cox, Grenades. Schooner Lovely Lads, D. Badger, Maryland. Sloop Uthant, T. Bunker, Nantucket. Ship Hope, A. Hunter, Liverpool. Brig Prince of Wales, J. Marshall, and Ship Minerva, T. Arnot, South-Carolina. Brig Granby, T. Davidson, Bristol. Snow Elmer, R. Dann, Africa. Sloop Hannah, P. Bears, Boston.

PRICE CURRENT of the following Goods in Philadelphia. Flour 14s. 6d. Wheat 4s. 6d. Indian Corn 3s. Ship Bread 14s. Middling Ditto 20s. White Ditto 29s. Pipe Staves 9l. Barrel Ditto 3l. 10s. Hoghead Ditto 5l. 10s. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Beef 50s. Pork 70s. West-India Rum 3s. New-England Ditto 2s. 1d. Pennsylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muscovado Sugar 50 to 60s. Melasses 1s. 10d. Pennsylvania Loaf Sugar 12d. Pitch 14s. Tar 14s. Turpentine 14s. Tobacco 25s. to 37s. 6d. Rice 16s. Lisbon Salt 20d. Coffee Tea 3s. 9d. Hemp 5d. halfpenny to 6d. Cotton 15d. Bar Iron 23l. Pig Iron 8l. Flaxseed 4s. 3d. Mustard-seed 23s. 6d. a Bushel.

By AUTHORITY, By the AMERICAN COMPANY, At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, To-morrow being Friday, the 24th of November, will be presented an English BURLETTA (Never acted in America) called

M. D. A. S. which will be added, THE CITIZEN.

RUN away from the Subscriber, of Philadelphia, on the thirteenth of this instant November, a NEGRO man, named TOM TONY, about thirty-five years of age, tall and slender; had on, a new felt hat, a wollen cap, a light coloured nap coat and jacket, a great coat of the same colour, half worn buckskin breeches, and white yarn stockings. He formerly belonged to the late Alexander Parker. Whoever secures said Negro, for that his master may have him again, shall have Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH WATKINS, junior.

The MEMBERS of the St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,

ARE desired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the House of James Byrne, at the Golden Fleece, in Second-street, on Thursday, the 30th of this instant November, at Six o'Clock in the Evening. DAVID SPROAT, Secretary.

This EVENING, being the 23d Instant, at JOHN HART'S Vendue Store, in Southwark, by public Auction,

WILL begin the Sale of a curious and valuable Collection of BOOKS, belonging to ROBERT AITKEN, Bookseller, who sails for Europe in a few Days. The Hours of Sale from 6 till 9 in the Evening, and to be continued till the whole are sold off. The Books are new, and treat of most Subjects in Divinity, History, &c. Also a large Assortment of Novels and Plays. Catalogues of said Books to be had at JOHN DUNLAP'S, Printer in Market-street, and the Place of Sale. \$ 1 w.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-House, on Wednesday, the 29th of November, at 6 o'Clock in the evening; if not disposed of before by private Sale,

A CERTAIN lot of ground, situate on the east side of Water-street, between Race and Vine-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in length or depth 101 feet, in the river Delaware; bounded northward by ground of Israel Pemberton, eastward by the said river, southward by ground of Brian Wilkinson, and eastward by Water-street aforeaid; there is a wharf the breadth of the lot, partly run out, a two story kitchen, 28 feet by 14; erected thereon, a good foundation for a front house, 17 feet by 34 feet, and a space of 10 feet between the kitchen and front house; where there is a well dug; subject to the Proprietaries thirds of 3 l. perling a year, and the arrearages thereof about 70 l. Pennsylvania currency. Any person inclining to purchase the premises, before the day of sale, may apply to JOHN DOYLE, Blockmaker, living in Water-street, near Market-street. + 1 w.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1769.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, are desired to meet at the said Hospital, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, of the 30th Instant, being the Fifth Day of the Week, in order to authorize the Managers to give a Discharge to Either, the Widow and Executrix of Charles Harrison, late of Boston deceased, for a Legacy of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, and to subject the Estate of the said Hospital to the Payment of an Annuity of Three per Cent. per Annum, reserved out of the said Legacy, during the natural Life of the said Either, by the last Will and Testament of the said Charles Harrison.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of land, situate in Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, and on the great road leading to Cape-May and Egg-Harbour, in sight of Cohansey Bridge, whereon has been kept a tavern many years, has on it, an orchard of between 2 and 300 young bearing trees, between 12 and 13 acres of drained meadow. For further particulars enquire of John Kean, living on the premises, or of the Subscriber, living in Mannington township, Salem county. MOUNCE KEAN.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, in Spruce-street, off the Commons of this City, about the End of September last, an Iron grey COLT, three Years old last Spring, a natural trotter, shod before, branded on the near Shoulder and Thigh with the Bottom of a Stirrup, short switch Tail, short Foretop, newly trimmed, with a standing Mane. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by CHARLES TOWNSEND.

November 1, 1769.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, last night, three convict servants, men, viz. Daniel Whitefield, John Passanham, and James Braden; the latter of which has lost his left hand, which is a good mark. Whitefield is a very small fellow, of a very sandy complexion, wears his own red hair; bad on, when he went away, a blue linen jacket, a tow linen shirt, cotton breeches, good shoes and stockings, and a new felt hat. Passanham about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 40 years of age, of a fair complexion, has a large scar on his throat; took with him a light coloured cloth furcoat, a fine shirt, a black pair of greasy buckskin breeches, black worsted stockings, good shoes, and silver plated buckles, an old hat; was lately transported into this country. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them, so that the owner may have them again, shall have Three Pounds, if taken in the county; but if out of the county, the above reward, paid by WILLIAM EDWARDS, on Lady's Manor, near the Chapel, in Baltimore county. 2

Bucks County, November 10, 1769.

BY virtue of a writ of Levam Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, the 5th day of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-house of Jacob Myers, Inn-keeper, in Belminter township, a certain messuage, tenement, and tract of land, situate in the township of Tinecum; bounded by lands of John Kelly, Thomas Riche, and William McIntire, containing about 137 acres, with the appurtenances. Also one other messuage, tenement, and tract of land, situate in the aforesaid township, joining on the river Delaware, and bounded by land of John Fratz, and lands late in possession of Jacob Fratz, Jacob Culp, and Edward Marshall, containing about 264 acres. Also one other tract or parcel of land, situate in the township aforesaid; bounded partly by lands of George Bryan, Robert Kennedy, Michael Kelly, and others, containing about 224 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; all late the property of Richard Stevens; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff.

WILLIAM EVITT, PRINTER,



(Having, at a very great expence, just purchased ALL that large and valuable assortment of Printing-Types, together with all the other necessary utensils fit for carrying on the printing business, in its various branches, late the property of Andrew Stewart, deceased) has just opened his PRINTING-OFFICE,

At the Bible-in-Heart in Second-street, between Market and Arch-streets, 3 doors above Whitebread's Tavern, and right opposite David Franks's, in the house where said office has been kept these some years past; where he intends to carry on the printing business. As he is a young beginner, he hopes to meet with encouragement from the generous public, and will take it kind of those who please to favour him with their custom. The public may depend upon having their work done with great care and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as elsewhere. Great care will be taken of blanks and advertisements, in particular—Advertisements, &c. of a moderate size, shall be done at two hours notice, and larger ones in proportion—Officers of the customs, and other public officers, as well as sheriffs, coroners, justices of the peace, officers of excise, &c. &c. may have their various blanks done in a neat and correct manner, and on very short notice. Those who please to favour him with their custom at this time, as well as hereafter, their favours shall be thankfully acknowledged, by their friend

WILLIAM EVITT.

N. B. Orders from the country, or any of the neighbouring provinces, shall be punctually obeyed. Nov. 2, 1769.



To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS THOMAS MARSHALL, of the township of Darby, two miles and a half from Darby town, 3 miles from the corporation ferry, and about 5 miles from the city of Philadelphia, has a complete Fulling-Mill, and all the works in good order for carrying on the fulling business in the neatest manner; also a London frame for dressing camlets, camblettes, silks and greams, in the best manner, having experienced the aforesaid business upwards of 30 years, and now being strong handed, suitable to carry on the aforesaid branches of business; all those that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being served with care and dispatch, and on the lowest terms.

N. B. CLOTHS, and the aforesaid stuffs, are received by EMANUEL JOSIAN, Merchant, at the corner of Front and Market streets, opposite the London Coffee-House; also, at THOMAS BISHAM's, at the New Ferry-House, Arch-street wharf, Philadelphia, at which places attendance will be given once a week.

† 5s. Tbetf.

STOLEN, or let out of the stable of Isaac Green, Tavern-keeper, on the night of the 7th of this instant November, a bayish sorrel HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, about 13 or 14 hands high, has a good carriage, paces and trots, his marks not known. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to Isaac Green, in East-Calm township, Chester county, or Philip Jacobs, in Lancaster county, near Grubb's Forge, and secures the thief, if stolen, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have Forty Shillings reward, or Twenty Shillings for the horse only, paid by

ISAAC GREEN.

N. B. From good circumstances, he is supposed to be taken by THE OWNER.

CAME to the plantation of THOMAS NORTH, in East-Bradford, in Chester county, the 11th day of this inst. November, a dark coloured GELDING, shod all round, no brand-mark discovered, some saddle marks on his back, seems to be a horse of high courage, can both pace and trot. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

A GENTLEMAN, well acquainted with the different branches of IRON-WORKS, would be glad to engage a small capital in a well situated work, or works, where he could be employed as a manager. Any one, whom this may suit, by leaving a line (with the necessary particulars) with the printers hereof, directed for A. B. if found agreeable, shall be waited upon.—No objection to a settlement in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Jerseys, or New-York government.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, an indentured servant man, named Brian O'Dougherty, about 5 feet 4 inches high, pock-marked, big eyes, ill limbed, speaks with the brogue; had on, when he went away, a greyish coloured coat, with three horn buttons along the sleeve, a red flannel jacket, long white trowsers, with drawers under, new shoes, blue ribbed stockings; has a wild look, and is very much given to strong liquor; he was once a sailor, and was seen at Marcus-Hook, making towards Philadelphia. Whoever secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

JAMES M'DOWELL.

N. B. All matters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. November 17, 1769.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, living in Paradise township, York county, the 16th of September last, a bay HORSE, about 13 hands high, some white in his forehead, a small switch tail, some saddle marks, has been badly hurt on the back, paces a good journey, and is about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, by

MICHAEL LYNN.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1769.

To be SOLD, and entered on immediately, A PLANTATION, and tract of land and marsh, situate in Cedar Creek Neck, Suffex county, on Delaware, containing 500 acres, whereof about 150 acres cleared, and under good fence, with a small dwelling-house, a good barn, and orchard thereon, and about 100 acres of marsh, both fresh and salt, adjoining to Cedar Creek, from whence wheat and Indian corn may be exported, at the easy rate of Three-pence per bushel, to Philadelphia. The title is indisputable.

Also to be LETT for a term of years, and entered upon immediately, A plantation, and tract of land, containing about 600 acres, pleasantly situated on Mispillion Creek, in the county of Suffex aforesaid; whereon is a very commodious dwelling-house, two stories high, with two rooms on the first floor, about 20 feet square each, with a very convenient kitchen, lately built, and also a good barn, stable, chaise-house, warehouses, quarters for negroes, and other out-houses, with about 150 acres of cleared land, a good orchard, mostly of grafted fruit, and near 100 acres of choice cripple, lately embanked, about 30 acres thereof cleared, and may soon be put into grass. There is also in the usual season, a good shad-fishery in Mispillion Creek, near the dwelling-house; and the advantage of exporting wheat and Indian corn from the premises, at the easy rate of Three-pence per bushel to a cash market at Philadelphia. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM HAZARD, living near the premises, or to BENJAMIN WYNKOOP, in Philadelphia.

T. b. c. 4 W.

WAS taken up, the 10th instant, on the Road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, between the Sign of the Waggon and Pequea Creek, a Pocket Book, with a certain Sum of Money therein. Whoever has lost the same, and will apply to THOMAS NEDROW, near Germantown, or ISAAC GREENLEAF, in Philadelphia, may have it, paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the Subscriber, living in Warrington township, in York county, about a mile from Dr. Dietrick Fannestock's, the 23d of August last, at night, a light bay HORSE, about 7 years old, had no brand-mark, about 14 or 15 hands high, has a small white star on his forehead, his hind-left foot is white almost to the knee, and the other a little white above the hoof, has a switch tail, and a lump about as big as a hazelnut just above the knee. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

MICHAEL ULRICK.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Richard Sanderion, of the township of Concord, in the county of Chester, and province of Pennsylvania, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are forthwith desired and requested to make speedy payment, to prevent both cost and trouble; and all who have any demands, may bring in their accounts, to be adjusted, and discharged, by us, the Executors. GEORGE CRAIG, and JOSHUA NORTH.

November 16, 1769.

CAME to the plantation of PATRICK SHAW, living in Tinecum township, Bucks county, a little black MARE, about 13 hands high, branded I. M. The Owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

CAME to the plantation of JASON CLOUD, living in East-Calm township, Chester county, near Downing's mill, sometime ago, a young red HEIFER, with a white face, marked a crop in the rear ear, and a half crop in the off ear. The owner is desired to come, prove his or her property, pay charges, and take her away.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Chevalier, deceased, are requested to pay, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled and paid, by

JOHN and PETER CHEVALIER, Administrators.

Christiana-Bridge, November 11, 1769.

To be SOLD, or LETT, for a term of Years, A BAKE-HOUSE, and other houses, suitable for carrying on the baking business, all in good order, and commodiously situated at Christiansa-Bridge, within ten rods of a landing, the situation remarkably good for the business, as fluff can be always had as low as in Philadelphia, and the freight deducted, wood, and all kinds of provisions, may be had very low. Any person inclining to purchase, may have time to pay the purchase money, giving a bond, and good security; may be entered on immediately. Any person inclining to purchase, or rent, may be further informed, by applying to Allen Gillespie, at Christiansa-Bridge, who is empowered to rent or sell the above described premises, by me

FRANCIS WATSON.

Lancaster, November 13, 1769.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, in the night of the 8th instant, a new pair of buckskin breeches, value 27s. a whitish coloured cloth coat, value 20s. a new wool hat, value 7s. a large black silk handkerchief, value 8s. two pocket ditto, and a razor, value 3s. and some upper leather for shoes, all the property of the Subscriber. The said goods were stolen by one James Cavanagh, who was then a jobber in the Subscriber's house, and run away the same night, he is a slim fellow, darkish complexion, black lank hair, with a scar near the right side of his throat. Whoever takes up and secures said Cavanagh, so as he may be brought to justice, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM KENDICK.

Lancaster Goal, November 14, 1769.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 25th of October, on suspicion of being a run away servant, a certain John Davis, as he calls himself, is a Welshman, and says he served his time out with Jacob Roara, of Conegocheague, in Maryland; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, near 35 years of age; had on, when committed, a blanket coat, a red spotted flannel jacket, tow trowsers, good hat, shoes and stockings. Also was committed to my custody, on the 6th inst. on suspicion of being a run away servant, a certain John Gorman, as he calls himself, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, short black hair; had on, when committed, an old short brown jacket, an old blue one, breeches the colour of the jacket, old shoes and stockings, an old shirt, and hat; on his own confession, says he did belong to the Niger Frigate, of New-York, Captain Wilkinson, commander. Their masters, if any they have, are desired to come and pay their said servants charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold out for their fees, in three weeks from the date hereof, by

GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.

For NEW RY,

The New Ship SALLY,

WILLIAM KEITH, Master; Has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will certainly sail by the first of December. For freight or passage, apply to Benjamin Fuller, Samuel Fisher, Joseph Donaldson, and John Pringle, or the Master, on board said ship.



Just arrived in the above vessel, now lying off Market-street Wharf, a parcel of healthy servants, men, women, boys and girls; among which are several tradesmen, viz. Shoemakers, Tailors, Joiners, Weavers, Woolcombers, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A SERVANT GIRL, who has about four Years to serve. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

TO be SOLD, or LETT, by William Moore, and may be entered on the 25th day of March next, The noted INN and TAVERN (the Sign of the Bull) at which Thomas lives now lives, situate in Charles-Town township, Chester county. Any person inclining to purchase, or rent the same, may have with it any quantity of land, from 100 to 500 acres, of an excellent quality, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. The many advantages attending this fine farm and tavern, will be shewn to such as apply to the owner, living near the premises.

T. b. c. 4 W.

WILLIAM MOORE.

SCHEME of the Third Clafs of the PHILADELPHIA and WORCESTER LOTTERY.

Prizes of	£ 1000	are	£ 2000
2	500		1000
4	250		1000
8	150		1200
15	100		1500
25	50		1250
30	25		750
50	10		500
1017	3		3051

1153 Prizes, 4013 Blanks.

5166 Tickets, at 40s. each, 10332
Brought from the First Clafs, 814
Brought from the Second Clafs, 1105

£ 12251

The Drawing will begin on Monday, the 4th December, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, at Mr. Davenport's, in Third-street.

THE PUBLIC may be informed (by us the Subscribers) that we have made use of THIS COUNTRY STEEL, in various Ways, some of which we found very good, and a great Deal otherwise. BUT, upon a late Trial of the STEEL, made by HUMPHREYS and ZANE, we have used it for different Kinds of Work; some of us have tried it in the very best of edged Tools, and do find that it is EQUAL, if not SUPERIOR, to any imported from ENGLAND. Witnes our Hands,

ADAM STRICKER, sen.

JOSEPH SERMON,

JAMES MORRELL,

JOHN JERVIS, jun.

JOHN MOODY,

DANIEL EVANS,

JOHN FOX, Cutler,

WILLIAM RUSH,

MAHLON HALL,

CALEB BICKHAM,

GEORGE SHOTMAKER.

ROBERT EASTBURN,

JAMES HENDRICKS,

DANIEL OFFLEY,

ISAAC BUCKINGHAM,

WILLIAM DAWSON,

MATTHEW POTTER, jun.

JAMES COFFEY,

CHARLES STOLKS,

JOHN CRIPS,

DANIEL MURPHY,

BENJAMIN HUMPHREYS,

Said STEEL is to be sold by ATTMORE and PETERS, at their Store in WATER-STREET, a few Doors below CHESTNUT-STREET; where may be had, IRON of the best Quality, well assorted, either by Wholesale or Retail; also Lamp and Tannery's Oil, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Indigo, Logwood, Fustick, Braziletto, Brimstone, Rozin, Tar, Raisins, Starch, and a general Assortment of West-India Goods, as usual.

For NEW RY,

The Ship NEWRY PACKET,

THOMAS FINLEY, Master,

Has good Accommodations for Passengers,

Part of her Cargo on board, and will

sail with the first Flaxseed loaded Vessels.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Samuel

Fisher, Joseph Donaldson, and John Pringle,

or the Master on board said Vessel,

lying the upper Side of Market-street Wharf.



For BELFAST and LIVERPOOL,

The SNOW MOLLY,

JOHN BUTLER, Master;

A fast sailing Vessel, has good Accommo-

dation for Passengers, great Part of her

Cargo engaged, is expected to sail about

the End of this Month. For Freight or

Passage, apply to Benjamin Harbison, or

said Master on board, now lying at Mc-

fiours Samuel and John Morton's Wharf.

Was stolen, or went adrift, from said Snow, a Moses built Boat, her Gunwale painted yellow, with a black Streak, and two Spots on her Stern. Whoever brings said Boat to said Vessel, shall be handsomely rewarded by Benjamin Harbison.

†

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

ONE hundred and thirty-six acres of land, situate in the township of New-Britain, and county of Bucks, adjoining the lands of Abraham Ornd, David Davis, Thomas Humphreys, and Henry Harries; there is on said premises, a good stone house, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, a large garret to hold grain, a good spring near the house, and a good stone spring-house, a large frame barn, with stables and convenience to tie in cattle, with other out-houses; 2 good large apple orchards, with other fruit trees, such as pears, peaches and cherries; about 20 acres of good meadow, with a good run of water running through it, and about 50 acres good cleared land, under good fence; the rest well watered and timbered. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms by applying to HENRY HARRIES, or CHARLES HUMPHREYS.

Maryland, Baltimore Town, August 30, 1769.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away yesterday evening, from the subscriber, an English convict servant man, named JONATHAN STICKWOOD, born in Cambridgeshire, is about 21 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has grey eyes, and short dark coloured hair, which curls a little; he has been sick some time, and looks very yellow, and poorly; had on an old hat, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, a light blue cloth jacket, with sleeves, and metal buttons, the under part of the sleeves is let out with deep blue cloth, blue yarn stockings, good strong shoes, and odd buckles; took with him, a fine Irish linen shirt, a red and white calicoe jacket, with horn moulds thereto, covered with the calicoe, a pair of white Russia drab breeches, with white metal buttons, a good striped silk, a spotted linen, and an old black Barcelona handkerchief, a pair of blue ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of scarlet garters. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have Thirty Shillings, if taken 20 miles from home, Three Pounds if 40 miles, and the above reward if out of the province (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

† 8 W.

WILLIAM GOODWIN.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Paxton township, Lancaster county, on the 10th of September last, an iron grey horse, about 7 years old, a natural pacer, about 14 hands high, no brand. Likewise a small grey mare, a natural pacer, no brand. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS RANICK.